curities were quiet, and the only noticeable alteration was an improvement in Mechigan Southern.

From the London Post (city article), Oct. 23.]

The marks for the public funds has shown a steady tendency that been established, and no relapse took place at the close of business. As we intimated yesterday, some apprehension was entertained in certain quarters that the directors of the bank of England would apply some restrictive measures to the discount of commercial paper at their weekly board meeting to day, but, after some deliberation, it was resolved to postpone the initiation of that policy for the present. The knowledge of that determination caused some further purchases of money stock, and under the combined influence of a very casy money market in the Stock Exchange, and under the combined influence of a very casy money market in the Stock Exchange, and more sauguline hopes with respect to the future, the market became firm, and consols touched 89 for the November account, at which figure they closed eventually rather sellers. The dealings in Consols for immediate transfer have been at 88%, ½, ½, and ½, and for the account 88%, ½, ½, ¾ and ½—the linal prices being 88½. ¼ for money, and 69 sellers for time. There has been an abundant supply of money for first class paper, at 8 per cent per anum, and, upon the whole, the demand for mercantile accommodation has been somewhat quicter to-day. No limitation having been made at the meeting of the Bank directors as to the date of paper offered for discount, more case was apparent in the afternoon than during the morning, and ½ per cent reduction was made the certain cases in the discount charge for very eligible signatures. It appears that the Jahpands of successive and the discount market there was also an entilesy to so leave an extended the morning and ½ per cent reduction was made the certain season of the discount market there was also and the link of the morning and the process has with the bank minimum, and the paper of the New York banks with respect to

existing in this country are ever ready to come forth upon an eligible opportunity, and to minister to the relief of a stringent money market. To-day further loans to some amount were taken from the Stock Exchange, on deposit of government stock, yet money continues in full supply to that establishment and commands only about 50 merce considerable amounts of sovereigns are understood to be in course of whidrawal from the bank for restance to Ireland. Some amount was also taken from the bank to-day for transmission to New York per the steamer (anada, which will leave Laverpool on Saturday, and will probably take a considerable sum. We know and will probably take a considerable sum. We know to be consented to the constant, but there is a good demand of or the fastern packet of the 4th of November 1. The stage amount has already been soid for the Eastern packet of the 4th of November 1. The stage amount has already been soid for the Eastern packet of the 4th of November 1. The stage amount has already been soid for the Eastern packet of the 4th of November 1. The stage amount has already been soid for the Eastern packet of the 4th of November 1. The stage amount has already been soid for the stage and the stage and

The aspect of the English stock market is unaitered, prices continuing to be supported by the purchasers on account of the public. This tends to make stock scarce and money pientiful amongst the dealers, who are borrowers of stock for the next account at 5 per cent.

[From the European Times, Oct. 24.]

Under the adverse circumstances of the unfavorable news from America, and the rise by the Bank of England of their rate of discount to 8 per cent, the money market has maintained an attitude of calinness and steadiness most gratifying. The recent release of the dividends, and the high rates offered for loans, have been the means of largely supplying the discount market with money. Neither at the bank nor out of doors has any undue pressure been felt. The advance in the bank rates seems greatly to have checked the exportation of gold to New York. The Arago, from Southampton, has taken £30.000 from France, but only £7.200 from England, while the total by the Citylof Baitimore from Liverpool is only £8.200. It was intended to send £20.000 by the latter vessel, but the bank movement caused the principal portion to be countermanded. The quantity of goods being forwarded is very small, and this fact will tend to improve the American exchanges.

The return from the Bank of England for the week end-

rican exchanges.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Libic deposits £4,835,021 Decrease £3,669,305 Other deposits 11,132,431 Increase 1,465,308 Rest 3,222,817 Decrease 735,471

On the other side of th

Rest 3,222,817 Decrease 736,451
On the other side of the account—
Government securities £10,234,541 Decrease £306,066
Other securities £20,239,565 Decrease £859,312
Notes unemployed 3,217,185 Decrease 807,218
The amount of notes in circulation is £21,183,245, being an increase of £1,193,135, and the stock of builtion in both departments is £9,524,478, showing a decrease of £585,\$65, when compared with the preceding return.
There has again bren a good business doing in the bullion market, and several arrivals have met ready purchasers at last week's quetations. Gold has been taken for the Continent io some extent, and the Bank of England has also taken one or two parcels. The market is pretty nearly cleared of American engles, and holders ask higher rotes than the printed prices.

Foreign gold in bars (standard) per on £3 17 0
silver in bars (standard) 0 5 2
Gold coin—Portugal pieces 3 18 6
American engles 3 16 7½
Doubloons, parriot 3 16 6
Ditto Spanish 3 18 6
Napoleens 3 16 5
10 guilder pieces 3 16 0
Scarce of Spanish 3 16 6
Spanish willar dollars.

Ditto Spanish. 3 18 6
Napoleons. 3 15 6
10 gulider pieces. 3 16 0
Surer cole—Mexican and South American dois. 0 5 11%
Spanish pillar dollars. 0 6 10
A very perceptible improvement at the end of last week in the market for British securities was completely checked on Monday by the unsatisfactory accounts from the United States. The market opened gloomity on that day, and this condition of things was increased upon the Bank notification being made known. However, there was no panie, and the fall from the closing prices of Saturday was not more than 3 per cent. Subsequently the public have supported the funds by large investments, and a decided reaction has taken place, as our table of fluctuations will show. Yesterday consols opened at the closing price of the previous day, and gradually improved, standing at lour o'clock at exactly 89. The price for money was at the same hour 85%. At a quarter past four the market was a shade flatter, at 89, "seilers," for the account.

To-day there was little change to not in the market as

account.

To-day there was little change to note in the market, except that consols closed a shade firmer, at 55% a 85% for money, and 55% a 89 for the account, Exchequer bills were 15 to 10 discount. The following table will show the fluctuations in consols since the 10th tast. —

| Oct. Lousest. Highest. Closes<br>Fait. 17. 88 % 59 % 88 %<br>Mon. 19. 88 88 % 88 %<br>Tus. 20. 88 % 88 % 88 %<br>Wed 21. 88 % 88 % 88 %<br>Thur. 22. 88 % 88 % 88 %<br>Fri. 23. 88 % 59 88 %<br>From the London Tunes,   | 58% 8<br>88% 8<br>88% 8<br>88% 8<br>88% 8   | 9M 89<br>8M 88M<br>8M 88M<br>9 88M<br>9 89<br>9 89<br>9 89 |
|--|---|--|
| Rativerys.   | Closing Prices.   | Business<br>Done.  |
| Limos Central 6 p. cent. 1875.  10. do Free land, 1860.  10. do Free land, 1860.  10. \$100 als.  Michigan Central 8's, '60.  10. 1860.  10. 1860.  10. 1860.  10. 1860.  10. 1860.  10. 1860.  10. 1860.  10. 1860.  10. 1860.  10. 1960 shares.  New York Central 6's, 1883.  10. 7 per cent con. 1864.  10. \$100 shares.  N Y and Eric at in 7's, 1883.  10. (sinking fund) do. 1875.  10. 5100 shares.  Ohio and Penn. 7's, 1812.  Fenn. Cen. bonds 1st m. 6's.  Do. 2d mort., 6's. | 75 a 78 84 a 88 7 a — dis. 76 a 80 96 a 100 46 a 50 58 a 62 x.c. 15 a 25 x.c. 54 a 85 60 a 65 45 a 65 45 a 65 | 76<br>5 6 5 % dis<br>80 79 %                               |

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The position of the market for American securities is thus noticed by Messrs. D. Beil, Son & Co.—During the past week there has been much activity in the market for American securities. There has been a very general inquiry for State stocks; but as the amount for sale is not large, and as prices here have not yielded to those of New York, some considerable orders to purchase are supended with the expectation of fresh supplies from thence. There has been less business doing in railroad bonds, with a great increase in the demand for the shares of the leading companies, more particularly in those quoted at foot.

\*\*Government Securities\*\*

|             | G            | overnment Scourities.           |      |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------|
| Tintend Co. | atas & nar   | cent, 1867-1868104 a            | 105  |
| Chited 20   | ures o ber   | 1868104 a                       | 105  |
| Do.         | do.,         | 1000                            | *    |
|             |              | State Securities.               |      |
| Alahama     | 5 per centa  | 78 a                            | -    |
| Maruland    | 5 nor cent   | St'g bonds 89 a                 | 1 90 |
| mar y minu  | o per cen-   | cent St'g bonds 96 a            | 98   |
| Musswenn    | sets o per t | cept stock 70 a                 |      |
| Pennsylv    | ania b per   |                                 |      |
| Pennsylv    | ania 5 per o | cent bonds, 1877 78 a           |      |
| Virginia 6  | per cent t   | bonds, 1886 78 a                | 80   |
| Do. 8       | per cent s   | sterling bonds, 1888 81 a       | 83   |
|             |              | City Securities.                |      |
| New Orle    | ans City 6   | per cents, 1883 74 a            | 76   |
| ******      |              | Railroad Bonds.                 |      |
| Tilinate Co | ntenl 7 nor  | cent bonds, 1st mort 1875. 75 a | 77   |
| Impos Ce    | mtrai i per  | ceut do. 1875. 75 a             | 77   |
| Do.         | 6 per        |                                 |      |
| Do. 7 pe    | er cent free | e land bonds, 1860 84 a         | 90   |
| Michigan    | Central 8 p  | per cent do., 1869 76 a         | 78   |
| New York    | Central 6    | per cent bonds, 1883 74 a       | 76   |
| Do. 7 ps    | er cent bon  | ds, 1864 85 a                   | 87   |
| Nam Vork    | and Frie     | 7 per cent 3d mort., 1883 63 a  |      |
| The mint    | ine fund 1   | 1875 44 a                       |      |
| Do. Sins    | ang rana, i  | 1010 1000                       |      |
| Pennsylva   | ania Centra  | d 6 per cents, 1880 85 a        | 0.4  |
|             |              | menomina element and            |      |

E. F. SATTERTHWAITE'S CIRCULAR.
LONDON, Oct. 23, 1857.

During the past week the bank has further raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent. There has been an active business in American securities, but at lower rates. Illinois shares have been freely sold at 6 and 5 discount. Construction bonds have also been sold freely at 76. Erie bonds close very heavy, with only moderate transactions. Consols for money, 88% to ½; for account, 85% to 39.

construction bonds are as a second construction bonds close very heavy, with only moderate transactions. Consols for money, 88¼ to ½; for account, 65½ to 39.

THE FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Times of 24th of October says;—The news which reached Nottingham on Monday of the suspension of Messrs. Agnes & Meilis, of New York, as announced by the Canadian mall, occasioned considerable excitement and anxiety, inasmuch as that firm was known to have very large dealings with several of the Nottingham houses. It is currently stated that the total liabilities of Messrs. Agnes & Meilis, in Nottingham, are upwards of £100,000; distributed among several houses in the following proportions:—One firm, £12,000; another, £10,000; a third, £7,000, and the remainder in smaller amounts.

At a meeting of the creditors of Ross, Mitchell & Co., Canadian merchants, held on 23d of October, a proposition was made by the firm to pay 20s. in the pound by four half yearly payments of 5s. each, with six per cent interest, the business to be still carried on under the inspection of a committee to be nominated. The terms were agreed to, and the London and Glasgow members of the committee were nominated. The assets were estimated at £473,573, and the probable surplus over liabilities £57,000.

The same paper adds:—The recent failures in Glasgow and the consequent stoppage of the mills have thrown out of employment between 500 and 1,000 young women. They are principally from the rural districts around Glasgow, and entirely dependent upon their own exertions for their support. A public meeting has been heid for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the poor girls, in order to prevent as far as possible the fearful consequences which otherwise are likely to ensue from so many young women being deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence. CONSEQUENCES OF THE MONBY CRISIS ON TRADE IN

of their domestic commerce. Other European nations will suffer a paralysis of their export trade with America, though none to an equal extent. In 1856 the United States purchased, as we have stated, 194 million dollars' worth of commodities from Great Britain; and only 49 millions (10 millions from Great Britain; and only 49 millions (10 millions from Gremany, Beigium, Holland, Sweden, and other countries in Northern Europe; and about 25 millions from Portugal, Sardinia, Austria, and other districts in the South of Europe, including Turkey. From China, the States imported tea and silk to the value of 10 million dollars, exporting in return only 2 millions of commodities; their trade with Brazil. Mexico, Venezuela, Chili, Peru, and other countries belonging to their own continent, presenting also, in almost every case, a considerable deflecency on the side of exports, which must, of course, be filled up by payments in money. The trade with all these markets must suffer a considerable contraction, while the United States have no money to spare; and in this consequence we are specially interested, as affecting the financial circumstances of customers with whom we carry on extensive dealings.

On another side, British commerce with the States will probably undergo fluctuations from which we shall derive considerable benefit. The price of all American produce is sure to fall rapidly and largely. Under the pressure of a heavy demand for money, holders of every class will be in a hurry to realize, and the natural consequence must be that the English purchasers will get their goods cheaper. The harvest in the States has also been one of extraordinary abundance, so that we have every reason to expect an abundant supply of breadstaff from that quarter at unusually low rates, and as our home crops have proved also excellent, we hope to see the price of bread in England subside to a point that indicates the maximum of cheapness and plenty. A similar operation may be anticipated, in a less degree, with regard to cotton. The

obtain enormous supplies of cotton and corn on comparatively easy terms, through the occurrence of a commercial crisis in the United States.

[From the London News, Oct. 23.]

Eight per cent at the bank. Our market at length actually experiences the effect apprehended from the American to against the attempts of the Americans to supply them, ever with capital here, which have already led to a consequent of the from the from the fact that the measures proviously around the continent of the monetary system, and where consequently, a sudden demand for silver from two or three different quarters will sometimes carry the rate of discount to an extraordinarily high point, the value of money in the leading continental markets has in no care exceeded 7 per cent, indeed, in most of them, the terms are below that figure. Gold, therefore, no lenger flows from the Rank of England to the continent, and a portion of the gold received from Australia is even retained here. Up to this point, the monetary movement has borne a striking resemblance to that will nessed in the autumns of 1855 and 1855; and, did the examined here. Up to this point, the monetary movement has borne a striking resemblance to that will nessed in the autumns of 1855 and 1855; and, did the examined here. Up to this point, the monetary movement has borne a striking resemblance to that will nessed in the autumns of 1855 and 1855; and, did the examined here. Up to this point, the monetary movement arise mainly—as at those periods—string derangement arise mainly—as at those periods—while head of the string of the bonk rate to 8 per cent, we have entered upon an entirely on the state of affairs on the continent at 7 per cent until the continent and the continent of the land of the continent at the land of the continent at the land of the continent at the la

day raised its terms to 7½ per cent. We fear that this will prove a sore discouragement to the French commercial classes, who, previous to this crists, were accustomed to regard 6 per cent as the highest possible charge at the tank.

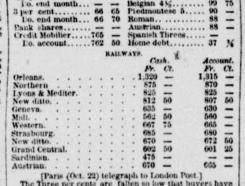
But the question which every one now asks with extreme interest is, to what extent will the present extraordinary stringency of our money market check the drain to America? That the efflux of gold thither will be stopped it would be vain to expect. The pressure in the United States has assumed such proportions that the immediate object of each trader is not to transact fresh business, but to strengthen his position and to weather the storm, and the same may be said of each monetary institution. Hence the seeming recklessness with which securities of all kinds are thrown upon the market for realization at prices aimost fabulously depreciated. It is noticed as a significant feature that the operations of speculators for a fall in the American stock markets, by which the panic was at first aggravated, have ceased for some time past. Of late the crash in the stock exchange has been precipitated by bona fide sales for cash.

As another consequence of this universal rush for

operations of speculators for a fall in the American stock markets, by which the panic was at first aggravated, have cased for some time past. Of late the crash in the stock exchange has been precipitated by bona fale sales for cash.

As another consequence of this universal rush for money, the markets for every description of produce have sustained a further important fall, the full extent of which can scarcely be gathered from the accounts in the public journals. Private advices report instances in which holders of sugar and other produce offer it for sale at prices even absurdly low. Current engagements must of course be met, and even if it be necessary that the accumulations of years be swept away, the sacrifice must be submitted to as a less evil than suspension of payment. The point that immediately concerns us is, that this offering of produce and securities at an inordinate depreciation is certain to attract English and continental capital, and to occasion a prolonged depression of the exchanges between America and Europe. Every Englishman who is tempted by the low price to pick up a few on the back stood at so different avalue in he market, contributes to this process. As gold is altracted frong this side one new element of relief will be nitroduced—af course to our temporary inconvenience—nother hearican market. The worst of the panic may not be over even yet. From one end of the United States to the other the public mind is thoroughly imbued with a feeling of blind alarm, and no one can venture to assert that the fit of temporary insanity is yet exhausting itself. Yet every one feels confident that this excessive panic, like all penics of similar intensity, is merely transion, and haven greatly "overdone," and that when the turn comes the rebound will be almost conally stonishing. Large fortunes will doubtless be ealised by hundreds of operators looky enough to possess and to employ money at the right moment. Let us not be supposed to assert, however, that the effects of the panic work of the panic w

THE PARIS BOURSE.



[Paris (Oct. 22) telegraph to London Post.]
The Three per cents are fallen so low that buyers have come forward in great numbers. It has transpired that in two days the treasury of the bank has acquired from 200 to 206 millions of france.

200 to 206 millions of francs.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN SPECULATOR IN PARIS.

[From Gallmani's Messenger, Oct. 21.]

An American, named Edward D., some time ago arrived in Paris, and took up his residence in a bette in the Rue Neuve St. Augustin. He embarked in Bourse speculations, and was, he acknowledged, unsuccessful. During the last few days he was observed to be in a state of profound despondency. Nothing having been seen or heard of him during the whole of yesterday, the proprietor of the hotel experienced alarm, and broke open the door of his room, which was found locked. Mr. D. was found seated in an armchair with his brains blown out. No report of any firearm had been heard, and it appeared that he had made use of an air pistol, which was found lying by his side.

THE CONTINENT.

THE CONTINENT.

THE FAILURES AND BANK CREDITS IN VIENNA.

[Vienna (Oct. 18) correspondence of the London Times.]
In the evening of Saturday the principal creditors of Beskovitz & Co. had a second meeting with the representatives of the Credit Bank, and after a short discussion the following arrangement was made:—1. The Credit Bank engages to advance from 30 to 50 per cent on all bills bearing the signature of Boskovitz & Co.; that is, one third or one-half of the amount of the bill will be advanced to the creditor on his consenting to leave it as security in the hands of the Credit Bank. 2. Each oreditor gives a written promise to the Credit Bank that, if the affairs of the bankrupts are not wound up within six months, or if the proceeds of their estate are not equal to their debts, he will pay to the bank that part of the smount of the bill for which it has no security. 3. The Credit Bank advances money to the amount of 1,000,000f., and, besides, undertakes to mediate between the bankrupts and their creditors. 4. As the public papers strengly objected to the original proposition of the Credit Bank, that its claims on the estate of the bankrupts should have a right of precedence and be discharged in full, that institution expressed its willingness to take its chance with the other creditors if they consented to pay 2 per cent for the money advanced. This last proposition was engerly accepted, but still the matter cannot be considered definitely settled, as many of the creditors of Boskovitz & Co. were not present at the meeting. The liabilities of Mesers, Boscovitz are 1,800,000f. in bills and 278,000f. in book debts. During the last two or three days there has been a tuil; but it is probable that the crisis is very far from being at an end. Information was given me this morning that one or two manufacturing firms had suspended their payments, but no names can be mentioned until the report has received complete confirmation.

THE FAILURES IN VIENNA.

THE FAILURES IN VIENNA.

[From a Vienna letter of Oct. 15.]

Ten houses suspended payment in the course of yesterday. The chief of one of them, who, having gained last winter a lottery of 40,000 florins (100,000 franes), had built a magnificent warehouse at Noremburg, has committed sucide. It is said that the failure of Boscowitz had led to his embarrassment. This is the fifth suicide within a few days from a similar cause.

mitted suicide. It is said that the failure of Boscowas had led to his embarrassment. This is the fifth ruicide within a few days from a similar cause.

THE MONEY CRISIS IN HAMBURG AND BREMEN.
The following letter from Hamburg to the London Post throws a light on the working of the monetary crisis in that city and in Bremen:—

The pressure on our money market became much more stringent when the telegraph brought the intelligence of the Bank of England having made a further advance in their rate of discount, and even for the most unobjectionable paper it has been quite impossible to obtain resh on lower terms than eight per cent per annum, while many, who to meet their engagements would readily have given ten per cent for good, but not select bills, found that they could not get them converted into money on any terms, and the consequence has been that heavy sacriflees of goods of various kinds have been freely made to meet the exigencies of the hour. At Bremen the tightness has, if possible, been still more severe, for as the direct intercourse between that city and the United States is comparatively greater than that which is carried on between America and this city, they have been in addition exposed to many adverse circumstances from the monetary and commercial disorganisation in the chief cities of the Union which has leatherly presented. Both here and there however, the evil has been increased by the almost simultaneous announcement, from official authority, that the punctual payment of the call on the Russian railways, which falls due in December would be rigorously enforced; and as, from the financial connection of Mesars. Stieglitz with Hamburg, and with Germany generally, a considerable portion of these shares is held here both by private parties and public companies, this intination has come upon them at a very inconventent time, and may yet lead to much mischef. It is fortunate that in England there will be no aggravation of the effects of the present crisis from the cause, shed the effects of this ex

The English Turf.

DEATH OF THE HORSE PRYOR—BETTING FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

[From the London Times, Oct. 23.]

A few weeks ago Lecomte, one of the American horses imported into this country, died of colic, and we have now to announce the death of Pryor, an animal that came to England with a high reputation.

At Tattersall's yesterday the inclement weather prevented subscribers from mustering in large numbers at the corner. There was a marked absence of backers of horses, and the little business transacted on the Cambridgeshire cannot be regarded as indicative of the true tone of the market. The only animal that appeared to be really in demand was the American mare Prioress, about which 100 to 8 was taken. The following were the only quotations we were enabled to obtain:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

quotations we were enabled to obtain:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

9 to 1 against Captain Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6st.

8th. (taken).

9 to 1 against Lord J. Scott's Moestissima, 3 years, 6st.

5th. (offered).

100 to 8 against Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, 4 years,

7st., including 7th. extra (taken).

14 to 1 against Mr. Wigram's Cyrene, 3 years, 5st. 7th.

20 to 1 against Mr. Rimpson's Fright, 3 years, 6st. 11th.

25 to 1 against Mr. Simpson's Fright, 3 years, 6st. 11th.

(taken).

(tuken).

25 to 1 against Mr. J. H. Smith's Whistling Willie, 6 years, 6st. 13lb. (taken and offered).

100 to 1 against Admiral Harcourt's Ellington, 4 years, 8st. 5lb. (taken).

years, 6st. 131b. (taken and offered.).

100 to 1 against Admiral Harcourt's Ellington, 4 years, 8st. 51b. (taken).

Platform of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson.
The following is the reply of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, who has just been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee, to the interrogatories propounded to him by a portion of the members of the Legislature, differing with him on political topies:—

NASHYLLE, Oct. 27, 1857.

Genterman—In reply to your communication of the 13th made by Mr. Ewing, General Pillow, Colonel Guild, Judge Indiap and myself, it was said "that if any one of us should be selected as the candidate of our party for the Senate it will then be his duty as well as his pleasure to take such action on your communication as he may deem proper." On last evening I was selected as the candidate of the democratic party, and as such I respectfully submit the following as my reply to your several interrogatories:—

As to my position upon the questions propounded by you in your 1st, 2d and 3d interrogatories, embracing as it ey do the question of alien suffrage, so called, the extension of the naturalization laws, and the questions incidental thereto, which have formed an issue between the party you represent and the democratic party, to which I am attached, you are of course aware that I hold to the doctrines of the democratic party. My position on these questions was claborated in various speeches in different portions of the State during the late canvans, and extensively circulated in published form. I make a similar reply to your 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th interrogatories, and am, therefore, opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands or of the lands themselves to the States, to "aid in the construction of roads and canals." To your 8th, I state that I am not in favor of re-opening the African slave trade. To your 9th, 1st stee he public lands or of the lands themselves to the States, to "aid in the construction of roads and canals." To your last interrogatory, I re

to group the content of the content

After the assainants thus mission deep state, any pursued by Sergeant Dryden, with a posse of watchmen, but without effect. They next formed into a body on New Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, along which they committed a few trifling assaults. They also made some demenstration upon a coffee house on St. Charles street, but no one was injured.

According to the accounts of Brannegan, who was taken to the Create Heavilla there was no quarrel or proved.

no one was injured.

According to the accounts of Brannegan, who was taken to the Charity Hospital, there was no quarrel or provocation which could have led to those acts of violence which we have detailed. As the assailants were all masked, or otherwise disguised, there is no clue to their identity, and the affair must consequently, for the present, remain a mystery. It is to be hoped, however, that a coroner's inquest, which was begun yesterday, and will probably be concluded to-day, may lead to the detection of the enactors of so fearful a tragedy.

Theatrical and Musical Matters.

Broadway Thrayre.—The final performance of the Ronzani ballet troupe will be given this afternoon. The entertainments will comprise "Bricchino di Parigi" and selections from "H Cavallo D'Oro." The theatre will be closed in the evening, and this will be the last chance to see the dancers.

Numo's Garden.—The Ravels are to appear this evening in their ever popular pantomime of "Jecko; or, the Brazilian Aje," and the gergeous spectacle of "Boreas," which is replete with surprising tricks and transformations. M'ile. Rolla will also perform in the ballet of "Flora and Zephyr."

Dephyr."

Bowers Thrayer.—Mr. Eddy, Miss St. Clair and all the leading artists in the large and efficient company are to perform this evening in Shakspeare's great tragedy of "King Lear," which is to be followed by the romance entitled the "Flowers of the Forest," and pleasant farce of the "Married Rake."

the "Married Rake."

EURTON'S THEATRE.—The drama of "Guy Mannering" is again announced for to night, in order to afford Miss Coshman's admirers an opportunity of witnessing her unapproachable personation of the character of Meg Merrillies. The laughable farce of "The Christening" is to be the observations. losing piece.

closing piece.

Wallaces.—Mr. Bourcicault's very successful adaptation, styled the "Invisible Husband," in which Messra Lester and Walcot, and Miss Gannon have fine characters to be repeated this evening. Mr. Blake will also play it "Uncle Foozie," and Mr. Holland in "A Fearful Tragedy."

"Uncle Foozle," and Mr. Holland in "A Fearful Tragedy."
LATRA KEENE'S.—The magnificent and highly exciting spectacle called the "Sea of Ice; or, a Mother's Prayer," is announced for repetition to night. The scenery and mechanical effects are all that could be desired, and the cast comprises the entire strength of the popular company.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Mr. Watkins romantic drama, entitled the "Rose of Penrith," is to be performed in the afternoon and evening. The favorite comedicine, Mrs. C. Howard, enacts the heroine, and is ably supported by the author and Mr. and Mrs. Ryper, Mrs. Grattan and others.

MINSTRIBY.—It is only necessary to remark that the programmes effered by the managers of the different "co-tred opera," houses are as good as ever, and that as this is Saturday, an overflowing and happy audience may be appeted at each place to night.

The Arctric Regions.—The paintings illustrative of the

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—The paintings illustrative of the Kane expedition, together with various curiosities, includ-ing an Esquimaux dog, are still on exhibition at Empire Hall.

Marine Court. Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

HOTEL RESPERS' LIABILITY FOR LOSS OF MONEY DE-POSITED WITH THEIR SERVANTS BY THEIR GUESTS, Nov. 6.—Abraham J. Van Allen et. Elijah and John P Chamberlain.—The defendants are proprietors of a hotel in this city, known as the "Hudson River House." On the 28th of May last a servant of the plaintiff was a guest at that establishment, and on the same day deposited with the barkeeper \$135 for safe keeping. The servant on previous occasions had done the same thing, to the knowledge of the defendants. On the following day the gnest went for his money, but found that the barkeeper had ran away with his deposit. It appeared in evidence that the barkeeper was in the habit occasionally, and in the absence of other parties, of taking charge of the general business affairs of the house. The money was never returned by the absending barkeeper, whereupon a demand for the same was made on the defendants, who refused te pay it. This suit is brought for its recovery. In deciding the case Judge Thompson said that at common law an inkeeper is bound to keep safe the goods of his gnest; deposited within the inn; and that he would be hable for them, even if they were stolen. His liability attaches as well for the loss of money as for ordinary goods and chattels. His responsibility extends to all the servants and domestics in his house. It is not necessary that the goods or money should be left with the proprietor himself. It is sefficient if they be placed within the house. The liabilities of an innkeeper are the same as that of common carriers—they are to be regarded as insurers of the goods left to their care and keeping. Upon the facts in this case the plaintiff must have judgment for \$135 and costs. nowledge of the defendants. On the following day the

The Recent Slave Case in Cincinnati

The Recent Slave Case in Cincinnati.

THE SLAVES SURHENDERED AND TAKEN TO KENTUCKY.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 4.]

We stated yesterday morning that three slaves, a man of thirty-five, and two girls of the ages of ten and twolve years, claimed as the property of Mr. Thornton Withers, of Fauquier county, Virginia, had been arrested on a writ of habeas corpus, while stopping on a boat at the landing, in transitu from St. Louis to the residence of their master in Virginia. The writ was granted by Judge Burgoyne, of the Probate Court, and the slaves were brough before him on Monday afternoon, but on application of the counsel of Mr. Withers, the case was continued until yesterday, and the slaves were committed to the care of Mr. Parius Eggleston, as guardian, and taken to his residence on Ninth street. The proceedings of Monday closed with this.

Yesterday morning, however, Mr. Withers, who owns the "property," swore out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Carter, of the Common Pleas, alleging that his slaves were illegally restrained of their liberty; that they owed him service in Virginia, and as their custodian, he asked that they be returned to his possession. In compliance with the writ, the slaves were given into the custody of Sheriff Glass, who conveyed them to a room in the Court House, adjoining the Court of Judge Carter. The hearing was appointed for three o'clock, and at that hour, while hundreds who were not aware of the second writ of habeas corpus, were waiting in the Probate Court and around the Court House, excitedly discussing the question, the three slaves were brought before Judge Carter, who propounded the question to each:—

"Are you a slave?"

I am mot."

"Do you wish to go with your master?"

"I am."

"Are you restrained of your liberty?"

"I am not."

"On a lister then directed the Sheriff to hand oyer the slaves to the custody of Mr. Withers, and they were immediately rushed out of the court room, put into an express to the custody of Mr. Withers, and they were immediately rushed

were being conveyed to the basis slavery.

On the announcement of the fact in the Probate Court that the slaves had been given over to the custody of the master by Judge Carter, Mr. Jolliffe asked that the aid of the sheriff be invoked, or that special constables be appointed to bring the negroes before the Court.

Judge Burgoyne remarked that he should immediately issue an attachment, and directed the Clerk to do so at

bably to severe punishment if again put in his possession by process of law.

## ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

CARRIE-YOURS IS RECEIVED. YOU WILL FINE a letter in Union square Post office. CONSTANT. IF JULIET LAWARVICK, WHO WENT TO SERVICE with a lady October 23, will send her address to No. 36 Liberty street, N. Y., or Mrs. Jones, No. 191 Deams street, Brooklyn, she will confer a favor on her stater Mary.

INFORMATION WANTED.—HENRY BRUTTON, OF Morchard Bishop, Devonshire, England, decoased. If the con of the above, presumed to be living in New York, will apply to James Blake, No. 129 Bank street, or No. 5 Clarko street, he may hear of something to his edvantage. INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL DAY, WHO arrived in the ship Columbia on the 36th of September last, Any information will be thankfully received by his nices at 352 Nineteenth street, near First avenue.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN REDPATH, OF Shirley, England, gas fitter end violinist, arrived here April 10 by steamer city of Manchester. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister. Address C. P., box 2,640 Post office.

SASSENACH TO RUSTIC.—WRITE THIS DAY EX-Broadway Post office, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, per United States steamship Balluc, will close at this effice on Saturday, the 7th day of November, at 10% of close, A.M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster. THE LECTURE SEASON.

LECTURE ON MARRIAGE.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY will deliver a lecture on "Marriage," in the Jame street Methodist Episcopal church, on Wednesday evening, Nov. II, at 7% o'clock. Admission 25 cents, tickets at the door. The entire proceeds for the poor fund. HOTELS.

ROYAL QUEENS HOTEL, CLIFFORD AND CORK streets, inrington Gardens, new Bond street, for families and gentlemen.—The best situation in London. Prices moderate. Frequented by many of the first American families and the English aristocracy. COAL.

COAL.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING LEISURE TIME, with a large connection, wishes to employ the name in taking orders on commission for a good coal company, domestic use. Address, with terms, Z, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, OF PREPOSSESSING APPEARANCE would like to form the acquaintance of a young lasty of widow, with a view to matrimony. Address, confidentially A. H., Herald office or Brooklyn Pest office, for three days.

LIREMARLE AND STAFFORD STREETS, PICCADIL.

It, Nos. 4, 38 and 40.—J. MARKWELL, wine merchant

over Majesty, having relinquished his interest in Long's Ho
cle, also the London Albemaric street, and the South Ameri
can Coffee House, Threadnesdle street, confines himself now

onitrily to the wine and aprirt trade at his offices and cellars

as above, to which cellars all his old wines from his various

establishments were semoved. Noticemen and gentlemen

wishing to replenish their cellars will here find all that can be

desired. N. B.—A stock of upwards of 6.991 dozen of bot
tied wire, all kinds of American wines and spirits, and six

private houses in the street, furnished for families and gen
tlemen.

PALE ALE—OLD AND NEW—JONES', WARRANTED Brewery 188 Kast Sixth street.

PALE ALE—OLD AND NEW—Sine article.
Brewery No. 188 East Sixth street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CUPEEMS COURT—THE PARK BANK VS. CHARLS.

H. Mills, James K. Mills, Parick T. Jackson, Edmun Dwight, Samuel A. Kilot, the Whittenton Mills, a foreign coporation, and Samuel A. Kilot, the Whittenton Mills, a foreign coporation, and Samuel A. Kilot, the Whittenton Mills, a foreign coporation, and Samuel A. Kilot, the Whittenton Mills, a foreign coporation, and Samuel A. Kilot, the Whittenton Mills, a foreign coporation of the Company of the Coporation of the Company of the Coporation of Copor

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNION P. Crub, of the Seventeenth ward, held at the house of P. Corwin. 78 Third avenue, on Thursday, Nov. 5, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year—

WM. H. GREEN, President.
ISAAC YOUDALE, Vice Do.
JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, Treasurer.
M. FOGARTY, Secretary.

M. Fogartt, Secretary.

A CARD.—TO THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. WM. O'MUR-hphy.—Javing seen the above named gentleman's name in several of the daily journals on the morning of the 4th instant as a keeper of a low groggery on the Five Points, and as one of the aspirants for alderman of the Second aldermany district, comprising a par-of the Fourth and Sixth wards, and also in not a very respectable manner concerning and charging that gentleman indirectly in fault for a general row in his store on the day preceding, I, as a friend to Capt. W. O'Murphy, most respectfully beg to deny both charges. 1. Capt. O'Murphy does not keep a low groggery on the Five Points. That geatieman keeps amexicusive family grocery, second to none the old sixth ward, and in Park street, and opposite to the Ladies' Home Mission, and a place where very fittle liquor is sold, and a store that will compare favorably with any in the city. 2. That there was not a general row in his store on the occasion siluded to. There was, accidentally, a little disturbance, which Capt. O'M. had nothing directly or indirectly to do with, only so far as the protection of his own property, and should not in a way to be spoken of. At host it was but a small matter, which might have happened if any cliticer's store, Broadway not excepted. I have no doubt if Capt. W. O'Murphy's store had been situated near any of the polls is the ward it would have been closed, as he is at all times a law walding citizen. Capt. O'M. is not a candidate for alderman of his own seeking, but the first choice of the Young Men's Index well satisfied with the selection made, coming as it did unanimously from the entire body, who intend to aink or awin, to use their best endeavors in promoting his election to the high honors of municipal favor.

DEMOCRATS.—CAN YOU AFFORD TO RE-ELLIGO Fernando Wood for Mayor?
Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to be long) as a democrat or an autocrat?
Is he an houest man?

Is he an bonest man?

DEMOCRATIC NATURALIZATION COMMITTER WILL
be in session in the back room of Tammany Hall every
day, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P.
M., till the 20th day of November, 1877. N. B.—Oltsten papers
must be taken out ten days before the election day. By ocide
of the committee. Thomas Byrnes, Bernard Relliy, Richad
Thomps, A. Ekkoff, Watter Road, Councilmen. NIOHOLAH
SEAGRIST, Chairman Naturalization Committee.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATS.—A MEETING OF THE voters of the Seventeenth ward will be held at Jackson Hall on the 9th of November, at 8 o'clock precisely. The voters of the Eighth and Ninth districts are particularly requested to attend, as there is business of importance on hand to be transacted. By order of THOMAS BURKE, Chairman, pro tem. Patrick McManon, Secretary.

UNION COURSE, L. 1.—TROTTING.—ON WEDNISS—
day, Nov. II, at 2 o'clock, a stallion match for \$1,500 mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. D. Pafer names b. at.
Biram Drew. H. Woodruff names ch. 8t. Ploughboy. A
good day and track.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors. RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

\$240 REWARD.—TRUNK LOST, OR STOLEN; ON the morning of the 2d inst., from the Philadelphia depot, a white canvass covered trunk, marked J. P. C., containing wearing apparel, \$100 in gold and some drafts and papers of no value to any one except the owner, payment naving stopped. Whoever will return the trunk with the clothes and papers may keep the gold, and still more, \$50 besides. No questions asked. Address J. M. Emerson & Co., 371 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON Friday afternoon, passing from Broadway to the Bowery, a diamond cross pin, of more value, these times, to the owner, than any other. The above reward will be paid for its recovery by L. J. O'BRIEN, 56 Bond screet.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 4TH INST., IN EAST THIRTY-SIXTH street, in a Madison avenue stage, shopping in Broadway ond Canal street, or in a Fifth avenue stage, a heavy link gold bracelet, with frosted flowers. A suitable reward will be paid at 123 William street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 5. WHILE AT the Crystal Falace, a lady's gold hinged bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it of 166 West Eighteenth street.

JOHN L. BENNETT.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, A BUCKSKIN PURSE, WITH steel clasp, containing a sum of money in bills and some charge; also some other small articles. The finder will be rewarded by restoring it to 266 Kast Twenty-third street.

OST.—POLICY OF INSURANCE FOR \$5,500. ON THE Fulton Fire Insurance Company. The finder will re-ceive a reward of \$3 and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at 273 Fearl street.

LOST-ON THURSDAY, NOV. 5, ON THE CORNER OF Macdougal sirect and Waverley place, a small blank lock, alphabetically arranged, with several names in, written with pencil, of no use to any person except the owner. Any person returning the same to A. J. Campbell, 121 Hammond sirect, will be suitably rewarded. CTOLEN—ABOUT FOUR WEEKS AGO, FROM THE Design of the Heraid office, a large black New-foundiand dog, with the name and residence of the owner on his collar. He was stolen by a boy, who took him to a slaugh-ter house in Fourth street, near First avenue. The thief called twice at the owner's residence, and offered to return him for fs. Will the police have an eye on him, and return him to 87 avenue Cl

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED. A GENTLEMAN WISHES A ROOM FOR THE WIN.
One who wishes to reduce expenses may address Friend.
Herald office. No attention paid to answers that do not state
particulars.

A DESK ROOM WANTED-IN A GOOD LAW OF-half his time will be compensation for the desk room. Add dress W. A., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW YORK, A square room, with paniries attached, and bedroom communicating, unfurnished, without board, in a genteel, respectable house. If in Brooklyn, within a few minutes of Fullon ferry, if in New York, below Twelfin street, and near one of the city railroads. Second avenue preferred. Address Judd, Herald office.

WANTED—TO RENT A STORE AND BASEMENT, suitable for a grocery and liquor business, between Fulton and Chambers streets, in either Washington or Greenwich streets. Would buy out a grocery store. Address W. B. & Co., Hoboken Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE, IMMEDIATRLY, with gas, &c.: west of Broadway preferred. Real not to exceed \$600 per annum. Address Young America, Herald office. WANTED TO RENT-A BASEMENT, IN A MANUfacturing building where a brassfounder's furnace could be erected; a building where steam power could be hired when wanted would be preferred. Address C. S. F., box 3,321 Post office.

WANTED-TO RENT A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, IN the neighborhood and between Wall street and South ferries, to be taken possession of immediately; furnished or unfurnished. Address box 2,416 New York Post office, stating terms.

Dill.I.ARDS—VULCANIZED RUBBER CUSHIONS—AP—
proved of by General James Watson Webb, and tested by the royal patent air blower index. Put on at \$25 per set. Phelan's cushion put on at \$50 per set, by O'Connor & Collender, billiard table manufacturers, No. 53 Ann street, N. T. FOR SALE—A FINE BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE— Phelan's make; will be sold cheap for eash. Address box 3.323 Post office, Nassan street.

PHELAN'S PATENT BILLIARD TABLES.—PARTIES wanting good billiard tables will find the presents favorable time to purchase. A large lot, of new and second hand tables, with everything in the billiard line, cheap for cash salescrom 786 and 788 Broadway; manufactory 53 Ann street.

SHARP HAS ON HAND BILLIARD TABLES OF all sizes, with marble and state beds, with a new style of cushion, reade upon the most approved principle, ten precent less than any other manufacturer. Second hand tables for saig cheap at 154 Fulton sirect.

W. J. SHARP.